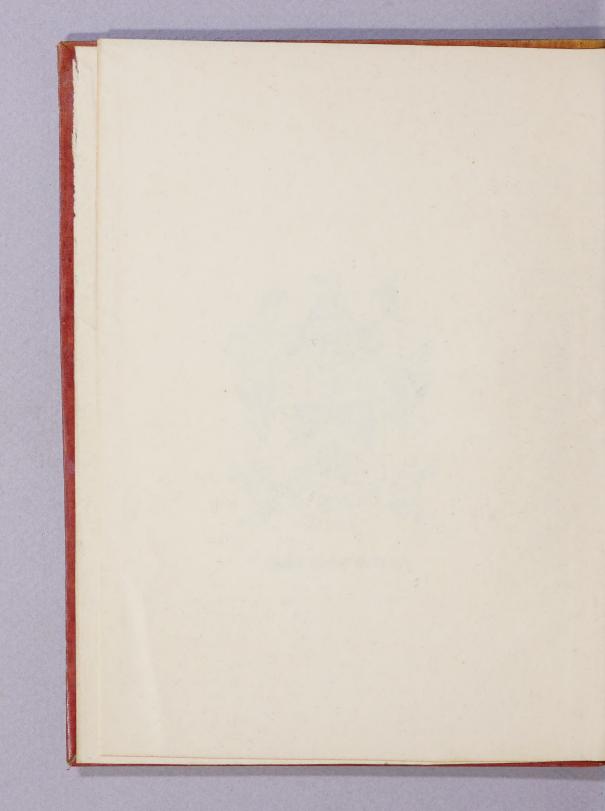




John Carter Grown.

Sect #135





AN

ENQUIRY

INTO THE

Caledonian Pzoject;

WITHA

DEFENCE

OF

ENGLAND's Procedure

(In point of Equity) in Relation thereunto.

In a Friendly LETTER from London, to a Member of the Scots African and Indian Company in Edinburgh, to guard against Passion.

____Sero medicina paratur.

Principiis Obsta.

LONDON,

Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall; and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1701.

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Cakedonian Project.

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DEFENCE

TO

ENGLANDS Procedure

(In point of Equity) in Relation thereunto.

In a Friendly L E T T E R from London, to a Member of the Scots African and Indian Company in Edinburgh, to guard against Passion.

Sero medicina perciure.

Principies Obsta.

LONDON

Printed for John Nurr, near Stationers-Hall; and Sold by the Bookfellers of London and Westminsfer, 1701.

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AN

ENQUIRY

INTO THE

Caledonian Project, &c.

SIR,

London, Fanuary 9th. 17:1.

OUR Cholerick Letter of the 26th of December I receiv'd, and was not a little furprised at the unwonted strain of your Pen, which hitherto I always found govern'd with a temper suitable to your Character. I am unwilling to Raillie a Man of your Reason, believing what you have deliver'd to be only the airy slights of some unthinking angry Gentlemen of your Company, and no way your own Sentiment. Horace seems to have directed his Epistle to such; Lib. 1. Epist. 2.

Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis.
Invidia siculi non invenere tyranni
Majus tormentum.
Ira furor brevis est: animum rege.

Darien, which is your Text, is still in the same place where your People lest it. We don't find either French,

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Danes or Dutch so fond of it, as your Writing Partizans have endeavour'd to make you and us believe. By what I can learn, half a Regiment of any Nation may still possess themfelves of your Caledonian Port and Fort St. Andrew; but how long these, or six times as many, will be able to keep it, I will not undertake to resolve you.

As for the Legality of your Title to that Settlement I shall not meddle with, but satisfy my self with what has been said Pro and Con, and with the World's Opinion of it. The Project is still a Mystery, it being hitherto told stammeringly and piecemeal, and so as few People, besides your selves, can

make any thing of it.

The Defender of that Settlement tells us Page 15th. 'That' by your setling a Colony on Darien, you did not pretend to fet up an East-India Trade. The Enquirer seems to confirm the same, Page 17th. when he says, 'That it was not our' Interest immediately to think of an East-India Trade, is 'evident from this, that it would have exported our Money, with which it's known we don't abound, and ruined the Linnen Manusacture of our Kingdom, upon which so many poor People depend.

Mr. Paterson on the other-hand (who is said to be the Founder of your Project) seems to mean otherwise, when the very first Words he useth to set that Settlement off, in the Caledonian Declarations, are these— 'It hath the advantage of being a narrow Isthmus

'feated in the height of the World, between the 'two vast Oceans which renders it more convenient than 'any other, for being the common Storehouse of the unfearchable and immense Treasures of the spacious South-Seas, and the Door of Commerce to China and Japan, and the Emporium and Staple for the Trade of both the Indies.—Tho' that Projector appears to have been in a Dilirium by that Rapsody, yet an East-India Trade, and a quick one, seem'd to be the honestest part of the design, had the Companies

panies Legs been long enough, and the Darien Road their own

In other places your Authors feem to deny that either a Sugar or Tobacco Trade was your design, for the Darien Defender endeavouring to prove that the Caledonian Settlement could be no damage to the English Plantations expresfeth himself thus, Page 15th. But withal we deny that it 'can be any damage to their Trade, which from that part of the World confists chiefly in Sugars and Tobacco, neither of which are to be found yet in Caledonia. - This Author needed not have given us so much satisfaction in the matter, providing no European Prince in Alliance with his Majesty had challeng'd a Right to the Ground it grows upon: Although he has the misfortune to forget himself (an Epidemical Fault amongst the Company's Clerks) and says in the Description of the Darien Country, Page 64. 'That 'Sugar Canes grow wild there, of which the Indians make 'no other use but to suck out the Juice. And page 66. That they have Tobacco likewise, but don't understand the ' planting or manuring of it, and that it is not so strong as that of Virginia;

By your Colony's Letter to the Company, dated Dec. 28. 1698. and cited in the Enquirer, page 104. your Project feems defign'd for a private Trade with the Spaniard: As likewife by that Letter of his Eminence William Paterson, to a Friend in Boston in New-England, cited in page 74 of the same Author. By both which the Collony shew, 'That 'they wanted Goods and Merchandizes both for the Inland' Trade and for places along the Shore, there being commonly but two or three, or at most but eight or ten days fail to the best places of Trade upon the Coast. I want to know what kind of Trade the Collony meant, for in all that Circuit there's none but Spaniards (besides the English on Jamaica) to trade withal, and that Commerce is positively prohibited by the Treaties betwixt the Crowns of

Great Britain and Spain. As for Trading with the Darien Indians its a Chymera, for by what I can learn from those who have been there, these poor Creatures neither have nor want any thing (if the Paradox may be admitted) and that an ordinary seiz'd Pedlar can carry more on his back than he can find a Market for over all the Darien Courts in a Year.

If you meant to Trade with the English Plantations, as the Darien Defender, page 19. hints at in these words, 'The fuccess of the Scots in the American Collony will be an Additional strength to the English Plantations in the West Infaces, as well as the Advancement of their Trade, by consuming their Product, and giving them theirs in exchange.—You'll soon make it appear whether England will get or lose by it. As for the Additional Strength he talks of, the question is otherwise stated in England, viz. Whether by the Elbow room of your Collony's Constitution, and your Neighbourhood with that which the Tenth Precept of Divine Law forbids you to long after, it would not make the English Sugar Planters lazy, or depopulate their Plantations; and the event of it.

Its very odd that you should pretend to perswade the English of these Etherial Advantages in Trade, when by the Constitution of their American Collonies, and the Act of Navigation, care is taken that no Foreigner should Trade with them (except in carrying them Provisions and Servants) nor reap the Fruits of the English Nations industry, but themselves. It can't be thought that all the Sugars your Collony could consume (I mean for their proper use) will heighten or lower either the American or European Markets. If you design by making your Caledonian Port a Free Mart. to sell East-India and European Goods to such English and others who will go and fetch them, and to take the Product of their Plantations in exchange, you'll certainly do your business, and get an Estate at once providing you have but a good Stock to go upon; for thereby you may Monopolize and

and hoard up all the American Sugars, Indicoes and Tobacco in your Caledonian Warehouse, and transmit them to Scotland Custom free, and thence over the English Border. or where else you please; or if you think fit to keep these Commodities at home, the English will be glad to fetch them, and take them at your price. This was well calculated, the' not so prudently divulg'd by your Caledonian Declarations, in frightning England and Holland with your Collonies having the best prospect of any as yet in the World to be the common Storehouse, Emporium, and Staple of Trace for both the Indies. Don't these Advantages your Author proposes to this Nation resemble those of Teague, who out of Love and Kindness proffer'd to save my Lord Mayor 5000 l. by condescending to marry his Daughter with half her Portion? Or mayn't it seem strange that a Man, who writes so good English, carries so little Reason in his Pen. that every Page is enough to fet the Reader's Teeth on edge?

If none of the forementioned Deligns lay at the bottom of your Project, pray what had you to lean on? Your Author indeed talks of Gold Mines, and of bringing home Plate in Native bottoms, and not stopping at Cadiz, or humouring Spanish Indulto's. As for that thing called a Gold Mine I could never as yet well comprehend it. Some Travellers and Virtuolo's fay that there's no fuch thing. or at least that Gold is not digged up as other Ore is. Those who have been on the Golden fide of Darien fay that it's wash't with the Rains from off the Mountains down the Gullies, and so into some certain Rivers, where it is mixed with the Sand and Mud. and by Art separated. Those golden Mountains, Gullies and Rivers on the Southfide of the Isthmus are in actual Possession and Occupation of the Spaniards. There's no fuch thing as Gold found upon the Caledonian side; or, if there is, none of your Collony nor those whom you call your Indian Friends could find it notwithstanding they visited every

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every Creek and River along the Northern Shore from the Gulph to the Samballa's, which is 20 odd Leagues in length. Or if there was any, its pity none of these who return'd could bring so much of it home as to buy them a suit of Cloaths. I have seen about 3 Ounces of it indeed, which the two Councellours Mr. Montgomrie and Jollie brought with them to London, and about the same quantity which Harris had, but never heard of any other that brought so much to Britain, if it is not one Captain Drummond, who, they say, brought near a Pound to Scotland.

Your Authors write indeed of Gold Mynes, which your Friend and allie Capt. Diego has in his Districht, and that he once permitted the Spaniards to dig up some Gold out of them, but they not paying their Stripulated Tribute or Share, he drove them away, and retook the Mines into his own possession. If this be true, its pity Diego did not asfift your Colony with some of those Forces, or at least with a few pounds of that Ore to buy Provisions, that thereby your Caledonians might be the better enabl'd to affift them against their Mortal and Native Enemies the Spaniards, as your Authors give it out. But still, if these Gentlemen, who are return'd from Darien don't Lye, Diego was never in your Colony, and those Mines your Authors mean, are still in Possession and Occupation of the Spaniards, and guarded with a Fort and Garrison call'd Tubaconti, within three Leagues of which Capt. Montgomerie with a hundred of your Men attack't Twenty Six Spaniards on February the 6th 1693. and chas'd them into their Garrison, without ever having any Communication or an Angry word previously with either American or European Spaniard.

Now which of all these Designs form'd your Project, your Authors have not as yet Candidly told us, and it still seems as great a Mystery as ever. Exitus, they say, acta probat, but it seems you will not suffer this to be verified of your Undertaking. The World, especially such as are jea-

lous of their Interest, will take the liberty to pry into things: and if your Company will force their Tale and Project upon the Subjects of this Nation, I-hope you'll allow them to enquire into it before they embrace it, and give the Government of this Country leave to weigh it justly, and not to run hand over head upon your or Paterson's Chimeras. If your Company had got a rich Project by the end, why would not they make the most on't, without engaging those of another Nation whose Government had no mind to it? Is it not enough to farewel without crying Roast-meat. If your Project was correspondent, and in persuance of the Act of Parliament granted in your Favour, you needed not to fear any opposition, for by your Union with England you had the most powerful Prince in the World, by Sea, to protect you; one who was willing to grant you any thing that might advance your Interest and Welfare, and who had solemnly bound himself to defend you against all Opposers, providing you did not invade the Propriety and Interest of other Princes in Alliance or Amity with him.

You being thus fecurely guarded from the Insults of all Nations, what occasion had you to press Foreigners to share the Benefits and Privileges of your Act? You could thereby propos'd no larger Dividends to your selves than in proportion to your Quota in the Stock; and the other Nations who were joint Sharers with you, must, besides their Foreign Factorage, run away with near half the Prosit. You may perhaps think me impertinent in offering to dictate to you what is, or should be, the Interest of your Company, and the more, because your Act of Parliament empower'd you to take Foreign Subscriptions where-ever you could get them.

I own that by your Act you may take Foreign Subscriptions where ever you can procure them, but I deny that your Acts have any force without your Scots Dominions upon the Government or Subjects of any Nation: Neither can I understand by what Authority or Justice your Company B

should Calumniate others Sovereignties for no other Reason than their opposing the Execution of Poreign Acts (or what you'll please to call them) within their respective and jurisdictive Precincts; Nay, whether it was not an Invasion on the Sovereignty and Privileges of England and Holland, in your Commissioners or Deputies presuming to drain those Nations of their Treasure upon a private dark design, without preacquainting or asking leave of these Governments. Treasure is the Sinews of War, and all Governments have ever had an Eye to, and taken special care how and by what means Money was accumulated into one heap (unless it was by the Authority of some municipal Law) within their Dominion; and such practices have frequently been charg'd on certain Persons as presumptive Clauses to make up a Treason

against the King or Government.

I say, if your Company had not sent their Projector and other Emissaries to England, and privately hook'd in a great many of its Subjects unawares into your Net, there had been less umbrage given to the Parliament, then sitting, to enquire into your Designs. Your Authors acknowledge that the King knew nothing of your Project till after it was put in execu-How should the English Parliament then know for what use you wanted their Treasure? Was it not enough to alarm both Houses to hear that Paterson (an abortive and disgusted English Projector) had in a Week or Fortnights time Debauch'd feveral Unsuspecting Traders, and procur'd feveral Hundred Thousand Pounds of English Money? How should they know but that Money was defign'd for France to affist the Enemy, or were they to take Paterson's word that his design was honest? Pray turn the Tables, and recollect the lare Paffages in Edenburgh about three Weeks ago, when your Company Ship'd off that 8000 1, from the Bank on board the Ship Speedwell for China; you know that by your Company's indifcretion in carrying that Sum in fix feveral Coaches from the Bank to Leith by way of Procession,

you were in a fair way to lose it, by the Mob's rising and endeavouring to hinder such a Treasure's being carried out of the Land. Now if the Mob pretend to superintend your Company's Actions at home, will not you allow (if I may by comparison put such Scoundrels in the Scales with the greatest Court of Justice in the World) the Parliament of England to enquire into the going of this Nations Treasure, without being afraid of your empeaching them of invading the Sovereignty of your Kingdom? Or admit your Defign or Project to carry all the force of Equity you can arm it with, why must you be angry with England or Holland for their not accepting your proffer'd kindness? If either temerity, or ignorance of their true Interest overacted them, or if they had any reason to apprehend some Snake or other to lurk in the Grass by your assiduous and overabundant importunity to force a share of your misterious Benefits upon them, you can only reckon them dull and flegmatick Pettifoggers in Trade, who could neither see nor divin the Advantages they were to reap by it; and not that they trampl'd the folemn Laws of your Nation under foot by their refusal.

If King James I. from the Love he had to his Native Country, left no Stone unturn'd to bring the two Nations into an Union of Trade and Government, as well as of Crowns, and if his present Majesty hath at fundry times seconded the same endeavours, yet if those Gentlemen who represent the People of England don't see the benefit of it (more than their Foresathers did, either by it, or by Conquest) and apprehend more and greater difficulties to lie in the way than what's

contained in one of the late insipid Essays *, or in that of uniting the two English India Companies, do the Managers of your Company think to

* Conamur tenues grandia.

force it by the Artifice of their dark Project? Five or Six Hundred Thousand Pounds is a weighty Sum of Money to be carried at one stroke out of any Nation; and besides the King's loss of so much in his Customs, as the Sequestration

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of this Sum from Trade would be, the employing such a Stock in a foreign Bottom, would not only cut the Throat of this Nations Trade, but would engage the several English and Dutch Proprietors to employ their own and their Friends Interests both in the Councils of England and Holland, so that nothing could be done to transverse it, as Ferg — n in page : politically observes. — I am willing to refer it to the calm Thoughts of any of your Directors (in the interval of their Paroxisms) whether or no the Parliament of England, and Lords of Amsterdam ought not to have been Chronicled if they had been passive in the matter, and suffer'd Paterson to carry off so much of their Money upon his own Inventions.

Whilst I am upon this part of the Subject, I cann't but admire how Men who look upwards, and pretend to Reafon, should with such effrontery brow-beat the World, and after a peculiar and magisterial manner enforce their insipid and nauseous Notions upon People who have Reason to know the World full as well as they. The Darien Defender endeavouring to possess us with bug-bear Stories, says, page 28. That the Dutch who seldom mistake their Interest, &c. and through the long continued Amity betwixt Scotland and Holland in their Religion and Church Discipline, would become the Companies Partners in America with little Court spip .-- It's very odd then that they should have so far mistaken their Interest as to order the Companies Books to be thut up at Amsterdam the next day after they were open'd. At Christmas, Perhaps you may reply, That this was the

effect of English Councils, as the Enguirer afferts, page 2. and unluckily forgets himself, page 18. where he wishest that the English Opposition, upon due enquiry, mayn't be found to be the effect of Dutch Councils. And runs upon the same strain, page 20, and 21. tho' with more seditions and soolishly grounded Infinuations, as if the English Nation

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Nation were in a fair way to be betray'd by those who ought

not to do it.

The Darien Defender says further, page 29. That if the Dutch Assistance should fail, its not impossible to obtain an Alliance and Nava! Force from the Northern Crowns, it being well enough known that these Kingdoms abound with Men and Shipping, and that they would be glad to exchange these for the Gold and Silver of America, which they might easily carry from Town to Town, and from Market to Market without a Wheel-

barrow, as they are obliged to do with their Copper, &c.

Ferg __ n in his Vindication runs upon the same strain, and goes yet further, page 192, and 193, and faies, That if those who are chiefly concerned in Darien would throw themselves into the Arms of France, they would be fure of Marefchals Staffs, Ducal Coronets, Pensions as their Forefathers had formerly, and what not. - Ferg-n being a fingular Man, I'll referve him for a singular and separate Answer, to that and some other parts of his Doctrine; and only ask these Authors what the English, Dutch, French, Swedes, or Danes see in your Act, but what they can take or give to themselves, provided they like it, without joining Stocks with you? Any of these Nations are posses'd of more Ships, Money, and other requisite Materials to carry such a Project on than your Company: And you see that notwithstanding your Collony has left Darien near a twelve Month ago, yet none of these Nations make any way to snap it up; as your Authors feem much afraid on. Nay, if you have another mind to it. you may take it again.

But after all, my crusty Friend, why in such a Passion, because England and Holland don't understand Paterson's Project, and will not join Stocks with your Company? Can't you go on with your own Money and keep all the profit to your selves? By the noise you have made over England, Holland and Hamburgh you insinuate, that altho' you have got a large Act and Patent for Trade, yet you want the Materials

Materials to carry it on; else you betray a kind of mistrust in the Legality of your Project by your taking fuch wonderful pains to preingage the Interests of several Nations to support you. -- As for the first of these, will you force Money out of English and Dutch Pockets whether they will or no, and fall out with which of them you pleafe, because they don't think fit to trust you with it? You may once more make use of your Authors kind Argument in Reply to this, That it is a Token of your Integriety and Love when you frankly offer to take in this, that, the other, or all of them to be sharers with you. - If any of these did not know how to go about fuch a thing without you, I think they ought to return you their Thanks at least; but if they should wave the thoughts of making your African Office at Edenburgh the Mart of Europe, and only ruminate how their Dividends should be paid, when it pleased God that any War happen'd betwixt your Nation and any of theirs, or how Darien should be shared in such a Conjuncture; or what Ships should be Prize, or what not; would it not require some time to consider these Pracognoscenda's! I wish that Mr. Paterfon (now he's at leisure) would think of some Model of Government in such a case, for the further illustration of his Project, without making your Company the Umpire to decide the Quarrels of Europe.

As for the Second, was not the Faith of the Scots Parliament, besides that of his Britannick Majesty, enough to protect you from the Insults of any Nation in the World? The August Assembly of your Nation (who certainly have a true sense of the Parliament of England's Power, as likewise of the Holland's Government) have never as yet reslected upon the English or Dutch procedure, in obstructing your Subscriptions in their respective Dominions, knowing well that they were invested with Power enough to enlarge or restrain their Subjects Trade as they thought conducive to their Interest, and have as much power to make use of what legal Methods

Methods they judge convenient to preserve their Trade, as your Parliament has to advance yours. And this Doctor Ferg—n, your Vindicator, consesseth in his Presace in these words, As the Parliament of England had power so to do, so they shew'd themselves prudential, in deseating that part of your Projection (meaning the English Subscriptions.) Why should you be so cholerick then all of a sudden upon an Action which your Parliament never as yet thought unjust: Or do the Planets of this new Age instuence your Measures, so as to think that an Invasion of your Liberty now, whereupon you could find no ground of Plea in the last? If so, it does not argue the Gentlemen of your African Company to be read

Apathetick Philosopers.

The Enquirer and Defender of your Settlement complain likewise of a mighty Hardship, That the Scotsmen in England were charg'd with no less than a High-Misdemeanour, who offer'd to fign in your Books. I don't believe they were by the Votes distinguish'd from the Subjects of England, all Residers in this Nation (save Foreign Ministers and their Retinues) being reckon'd fuch, and equally under the Cognizance of the Parliament. If some Scots Natives, Residents and Subjects of this Kingdom, fign'd in your Books, and retracted the same again, I presume it was from a sense of their mistake; and, if I am not mistaken, they appear'd very penitent by the humble Potition they address'd the House of Lords with, which the only Man of that Category (who merits the Name of a Merchant, and had Money to spare) presented in a most humble manner. -- Nevertheles, if those Scots-Men who sign'd had a mind to be Partners in

your Stock, they had free leave to remove to Scotland with their All (as Redpith * terms it) to share the Benefits of your Act, without any Lett or Molestation; but it seems they knew when they were well: And I'm positive that no Scots Native remov'd from England, notwithstanding the sincere Passion they pro-

^{*} Your Country-man who writes the Fly-ing-Post here, and who hath abus dyour Nationswith so many Fillions of Caledonia.

fess to advance the Companies Interest, except one or two who sign'd 3000 l. more than they were worth, on purpose to get the singering of the Relicts of Smith's Money, who when they merchandiz'd your Company out of as much as they could, deserted them, sneak'd off to London again, and under pretence of a Ballance due, have never as yet paid in a Farthing Subscription. It is not worth your while to make a noise on the account of these Blades; they may indeed assist you with their Prayers, but for any thing else you need

not expect it from them.

The next thing you inveigh at in your Letter, is the opposition which this Government made to your Subscriptions at Hamburgh, which you place in the same invading Class with the other. I wish, Friend, there ha'n't been pains taken to possess you with a wrong Notion of this, as well as of the rest of your supposed Injuries. I have taken some pains to inform my felf of the Fact, and find it to be thus, which, if you have any Reason to know better, I shall be glad to be further enlightned by your next. - It feems Mr. Paterson, Smith, and two or three more Deputies of your Company had cultivated an Interest privately with some Burghers of Hamburgh, and had made some impression upon them, by explaining the Exemptions and Privileges granted to People of all Nations who had a mind to be concern'd in the Company's Stock; which I grant these Gentlemen might Legally do by the tenour of their Act, providing the Government of the Country either connived at or allowed it. In illustrating these glorious and uncommon Privileges, it was infinuated, that the King of England (or, if you will, the King of Great Britain) was not only obliged to protect the Companies Ships who traded to Africa and the Indies, but likewise those of any Nation to whom the Company should think fit to grant Commissions and Colours; and in case these were any way interrupted or damnified, his Majesty was oblig'd to employ the Royal Authority to do them Right, and that at the Publick Charge, which he he was, by the same Act, to cause disburse for that Effect. Amongst other Advantages, the opportunities of underselling Holland and England for 21 Years, and of running the Richest of the Asiatick and American Goods over the English Border were laid down. It is to be short, had such insuence on these Burghers (who were over-aw'd inthose Trades by their Neighbours the Hollanders) that with the Umbrage of his Britannick Majesty's Protection they were ready to

sign considerable Sums.

Sir Paul Rycant, the English Resident in that City, understanding the Measures that were taking, and he (as well as all the English Merchants there) being jealous of the Damages it might do to their Factory, according to the Duty of his Office enform'd the Government of England with the current Transactions; upon which it was found confistent with the Interest of this Nation to use their endeavours to support their Interest there, and to send their Refident the necessary Instructions. In pursuance of these, Sir Paul remonstrated to the Syndicks of Hamburgh, that although his Britannick Majesty had been pleas'd to Authorize the Scots Company to Trade to Africa and the Indies for 21 Years Custom-free, by a large Act and Patent, wherein a Clause was included, empowering them to admit Foreigners to a leffer half of the Stock (whereby the Trade of England must suffer considerably, considering how impra-Eticable it was to hinder them from running Goods over the English Border, and underselling their own Native Companies, whose Trade is loaded with Duties) and although the English Nation would not obstruct the Scots Company's Trade to the Indies upon their own Stock, and in their own Bottom, (by reason they were Fellow Subjects under one Sovereign) yet it was not to be expected that they would fuffer themselves to be rival'd by the Subjects of Foreign Nations too, whose Interest was different from that of Bri-

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tain, and tamely to fuffer their Navy to protect Dutch or

Hamburgh Ships in their own wrong.

On the other hand he enumerated to them the rich Advantages which their City and Republick receiv'd by the Settlement of the English Staple there, to which the rise and encrease of their Trade, and the present figure they make in the World are principally due; and should they after all those friendly Offices (which have continu'd about 150 Years) throw dirt in England's face, by associating and joining Stocks with a Company which so strenuously sets up to rival her Trade, and is not satisfied to do it by themselves, but must employ the Stocks and Ships of Foreign Nations, to carry that design on the more vigorously; it would (besides the Ingratitude of the Attempt) put England upon Measures to prevent Hamburgh's touching them in so sensible a part.

The Syndicks were satisfied with the Resident's Remonstrance, and told him they would not countenance the Scots Companies Deputies should these apply to them; but is some of their Burghers should sign or join with them privately they could not tell how to oppose it, it being likely to appear an Encroachment on their Liberties. The Deputies hearing of this Answer, were encouraged to drive it a little further, and not being satisfied with the Sums they might have got under-hand, must needs publish it by printed Placarts patch'd up on the Senate House, Exchange, and other publick Places of the City, appointing those who had an inclination to sign, to meet by a certain day at the Commercie-Kamer, where the Books were to lie open till a Sum not exceeding 200000%. Sterling should be sign'd, the remainder of their design'd Capital being reserv'd for some other Friends *.

* To wit, Bremer, Lubeck, and Dantzick.

Sir Paul Rycaut, upon this publick intimation, was resolved to know whether the English Interest, or that of the Scots Company, was most prevalent with the Hamburghers; and in pursuance thereof he with Mr. Crescet, the Pinenburgh Envoy,

Envoy, address'd the Senate by a Memorial, shewing their Magnificencies that notwithstanding in answer to former Addresses, they promised not to countenance the designs of the Scots Companies Deputies, yet these had the considence to paste up their printed Placarts on the most publick Places of the City, which was to be presumed they would not have ventur'd to have done, without Encouragement from their Magnissicent Lordships, wherefore they (the Ministers of England) defired that that publick Association with the Scots Company might be discourag'd, which they expected from their Magnissicencies, as they tendred the Friendship of England, but withal to act with such discretion as to give his

Majesty's Scotch Subjects no just Offence.

This is the material Substance of that Memorial, for which about three Years ago your Company would have nothing less, for a week or fortnight, than the Heads of those two English Ministers, besides some more of others about Whitehall; and whereof Ferg-n and the Darien Defender, page 30. refresheth their memory with the Examples of the great Earl of Strafford and Arch-Bishop Land. - Notwithstanding this and their passionate Heat in their Addresses to His Majesty, and to the Scots Parliament, Anno 1698, yet that High and Honourable Court (which weighs every thing in just Scales) did not express themselves in so resenting Terms in their Address (of August the 5th.) to His Majesty, but in very dutiful Words represented the obstruction which the African and Indian Company had met with in the Profecution of their Trade, and particularly by a Memorial presented by His Majesty's Ministers to the Senate of Hamburgh, wherefore they earnestly entreated and assuredly expected that His Majesty would take such Measures as might effectually vindicate the Rights and Privileges of the faid Company, and that he would support the Credit and Interest thereof.

Here it's to be remark'd, that the Wisdom and Justice of your

your Parliament did not reckon the opposition that was made to your Subscriptions in England, to encroach upon or invade the Sovereignty of your Kingdom, nay, nor that in Hamburgh did; but only Address'd his Majesty as King of Scotland to protect and vindicate the Companies Right, in prosecuting the Hamburghers Subscriptions.

In answer to this, as well as to former Addresses from the Company, His Majesty (though divided between an English and a Scots Interest) was pleased to find positive Orders to his Ministers at Hamburgh and Pinenburgh, that they might not make use of his Royal Name, directly or indirect-

ly, in obstructing the Scots Companies Affairs.

This Hamburgher Opposition served indeed to set the Male-content Spring in motion, and to inspire some Persons (whose Pores were adapted to receive the Doctrine) with a Notion that your solemn Laws and Liberties were directly violated and trampled upon, notwithstanding the honourable Constituents of your Parliament expressed no such sense of it: Neither would it as yet (were it calmly and accurately enquired into) merit the half of these Appellations you are pleased to give it, and notwithstanding all the pains your Darien Authors take to justle His Majesty's Vitals within him, by distinguishing his Regal Office and Inclinations.

If Rorie Mackenzie (your little Secretary and Oracle) were not so furious in his Decisions, and if your Company had but the patience to consult the Practice of other Nations in relative cases, you would find that the English, French, Dutch, and Danes have made, and daily make, their several Interests in the Courts and Governments of Siam, the Great Mogul, China and Japan (the last whereof the Hollanders have wholly engrossed, to the exclusion of all other Europeans) and all this is done without being reckon'd a violation of either English, French, Danish, or Dutch solemn Laws or Liberties. You may likewise daily hear of the Opposition which the two English East-India Companies make to one another.

another, both abroad and at home, and yet neither of them reckon it a Violation or Invalion upon the Santtion of their

Acts and Charters.

Hamburgh is a third place insubordinate to either English or Scotch Government, where you have an equal Liberty with the English to advance or propagate your Interest an English Agent, Conful or Resident, who is maintain'd with English Money, and has a large Sallary allow'd him to Support the Interest of the English Nation, hath more influence on that Senate than the Deputies of your Infant Company, who went thither with half their Errand; I mean, without carrying Credentials from His Majesty, or any thing elle, fave a bundle of Dutch and French Copies of your Act, and of the House of Commons Address (of the Year 1695) to His Majesty about it; which neither being certified by his Majesty, nor by any publick Seal of the Scots Nation, Sir Paul Rycaut (had they been offer'd to him) was not obliged to know. I fay, if an English Minister residing, with that Character, at Hamburgh has more influence on their Senate than your Deputies, who went thither with their Fingers in their Mouth, it affords no great matter of Astonishment, and the less, because that City has tasted more Sweets by the English Staple for 150 Years by past, than what your Company can probably offer or outbid.

Neither can you justly quarrel England for appearing thus for its separate Interest at Hamburgh, more than Henry the Eighth could Charles the Fifth for the violent Opposition which that Emperor made at Rome to his Divorce from Queen Catherine, by threatning to pull Clement the Seventh by the Beard out of Rome, if ever he gave the Pontifical Assent to it. We don't find that King Henry ever quarrelled the Emperor on that Head, whatever mends he took afterwards of the Roman Bishop. A Thousand such Examples might be instanced of Nations standing up for their Interests in third places, in opposition to one another, without being reckon'd

reckon'd Invasions upon one another's Sovereignties. Is shall only refresh your Memory with the late Instance on the other side of the Water. The States of Newschattel, you may remember, were lately menac'd by the French Court, and the Dutchess of Nemours was in a fair way to be shuffled out of her Right by the Prince of Gonti, if his Britannick Majesty had not appear'd in it, by supporting them in their Allegiance, and that Princess in her Right, and yet you don't find that the French King complained of it as an Invasion of his Sovereignty or Right, by his Britannick Majesty's meddling in his Affairs.

Admit your Deputies had been vested with Credentials. nay, with all the power of a Scots Resident or Conservator. and if the English Officers in those Stations should have made a stronger impression upon the Hamburgh Senate, by dint of Interest, why will your Company kick against the Decrees of Heaven in faying, that it is Unjust, and not yield to Providence, which hath plac'd you nearer to the North Pole. whereby you move in a leffer Orb than the English. If all your Darien Authors find themselves ashore here, and. like angry defeated Casuists, betake themselves to their last feditious Refuge, - to wit, That this is the effect of the Union. and that it was the King of Scots who opposed the Hamburgh Subscriptions .- I deny it. The King of Scots passed a large and glorious Act, indeed, in favour of your Company, wherein there was a Clause empowering you to take Foreign Subscriptions to a lesser half of your Capital; but it was the King of England, who, upon an humble Address from both Houses of Parliament (shewing the apparent Damages to the Trade of England, by the extent of the Scots Act) bid the Hamburghers, by his English Ministers, take care how they acted in an Affair which look'd with fo encroaching a Face on the Trade of England, and Peace of Britain. — If the Hamburgh Senate had found it their Interest to reject Sir Paul Rycaut's Remonstrances, and to have join'd Stocks,

and

and proceeded in your Company's bottom, the English Nation would not have been angry with you, whatever they might be with the Hamburghers, more then H. the 8th could be with the Emperor, or Lewis the 14th. with K. William in the case of Neuschattel. We don't find that the K. of Scots, nay, nor the K. of England (to use the Darien distinction for once) prohibited your Companies Agents, either at Hamburgh or Amsterdam, to put that Clause of your Act in Execution, neither did he order them to shut up the Subscription Books in either of those places, nor did he command them home: if any of those things had been acted, then you might have been furnish't with some grounds to say that it was a Violation of your Solemn Laws, and invasion upon your properties, & co

If some designing Gentlemen will load this English opposition, with more than it will justly bear, and study to confound the Regal Office in his Majesties Person with seditious distinctions, and ill grounded Jealousies of his Affection to

one Nation more than another, it lies at those Gentlemens door who had the chief hand in it. I must only take upon me to say, that nothing has appear'd hitherto in his Majesty's conduct to create such Suspicions. By his readiness to pass this very Act, it does not appear that his Affe-

Sequitur patrem fua proles.
Else vid. the Continuer of Sir R. Baker,
P. 492.

Ction was alienated from the Scots Nation, much less that he design'd a Convulsive Trap for himself. The Act was well design'd by the Representatives of the Scots Nation, and chearfully assented to by His Majesty; it contained a great many Benefits to make your Nation rich and powerful. And if the Governments of England and Holland had been endowed with more Money than they knew how to employ, and had permitted their Subjects to incorporate themselves and Stocks with your Company, it would have made Scotland in a very little time the best Mart in Europe; and England's Buckler, in desending the Sovereignty of the British Seas.

Seas; besides, giving Laws to the unmannerly Dutch Doggers, who yearly sweep those Fish from off your Coast which you won't be at the pains to take your felves. But if the Dutch Nation refused your kind Proffer, either upon Political or Flegmatick Reasons, and the English rather be at the Charge to maintain a Navy themselves for the defence of their Sea Dominions, your Company ought not to lose time, but to make the most of their own Money, and the native Product of their Country, and by all legal Means and Industry to raise themselves as fast as they can. I say, by His Majesty's willing and chearful affent to any Act which your Parliament thought convenient either for the fecurity of your Religion, as its presently professed, or the Subjects Civil Right, and what elfe might legally contribute to the Encouragement and Advancement of Trade, it evidently appears, that the Subjects of Scotland have the least reason to complain of the Royal Affections being monopoliz'd.

To pin the Basket of the English Opposition to your Company, you say, was their emitting Proclamations in the West-Indies, Prohibiting his Majesty's English Subjects to assist your Collony at Darien with Men, Provisions, Arms, Ammunition, or any thing whatsoever; his Majesty not being made acquainted with the Scots design of peopling Darien, and it being contrary to the Peace between his Majesty and his Allies.—This you reckon to be the dead stroke given to your Company, and that the English Nation is justly chargeable with it, and consequently (according to this new way you have got of arguing) an

Invasion upon the Sovereignty of your Nation.

Now to Answer this part of your Letter as concisely as may be, I hope, in the first place, you will be ruled by the literal and express words of your Act, which empowers you to settle on those Places (only) of Asia, Africa, or America with the Natives consent, to which Princes in Alliance or Amity with his Majesty have no Claim or Title of Propriety. Secondly, I hope you'll allow that your Sovereign is the true Judge

Judge on your fide, whether your Collony has made an infraction upon the Treaties by the Darien Settlement, or no. If you allow these two to be true, then your mouth is stop'd

from any further complaint.

Admit your Settlement to have been as legal as you affert it, I hope you'll allow the English Government the liberty either to make such Laws, or to issue out such Orders for the preservation of their Plantations, as your Nation or Company can do for the advancement of yours. You know that by the Ast of Navigation no Poreigners can Trade to the English Plantations, nor any Goods carried to them but in English Bottoms. You may indeed carry Servants thither, or Provisions, but you are to take Money or Bills for these, and not suffer'd to bring off any Product of these Plantations. There's no greater bar upon your Liberty to Trade there now, than there was before you set!'d Darien; so that you can with no more Justice call it an Invasion on your Sovereignty now, than the several Parliaments of your Nation since the Union could do before.

But to wave the nicety of the Legal and undoubted Power which each Nation natively has in the disposal and management of her Plantations, let us come to the Rationale of the Thing, and by enquiring into both Parties Politicks, let any Man of Reason judge whether or no the English procedure in this Article can be reckon'd unfair (in point of Equity) much less Invasive upon the Sovereignty of another Nation.

As to the First part, whereby his Majesty prohibited his English Subjects to supply the Darien Scots with any thing, I presume, is from the sense his Majesty had of the Illegality of the Settlement, whereby he might clear himself to his Allie the Catholick King, and not involve England in an unnecessary War: Which is all that I shall say on that Head, besides telling you as Ferg—n has already, That before ever your Company had receiv'd the Project, or heard of Darien, some Merchants of England proposed the same thing to the D. Lords

Lord's Justices of England, to the Council of Trade and to the King, and was rejected as Invasive on the King of Spain's American Territory, and contrary to the solemn Treaties betwixt their Crowns.——To say, That the Scots are not oblig'd to know what is the Spanish Territory or obliged to be ruled by Treaties whereby they received no benefit,—is a week Defence, and needs no Answer.

As to the Second, viz. to your Company's or Collony's procedure, and to that of the English in their Plantations. Its very well known that your Collony secretly and industriously spread their Declarations over the Leeward Islands, and by the Interest you made in New-England, had them printed

vid. Declaration in the Enquirer, p. 69. and Religions (providing they owned One God, and kept the Sabbath) to come over to Caledonia

in Darien, a free Port and Corporation, wherein all who join'd them should have equal Privileges with themselves. Jamaica being the next Island, was the first acquainted with the Tidings, and the loofer kind of People there having a native itch at the Spanish Dollars (which nothing but the Treaties betwixt their Britannick and Catholick Majesties had power to keep them from) were in a ruptureto hear that his Majesty had given any Body of People a Commission to settle in such a place as Darien, and the Centre of the Spanish Country, which they were fatisfied that Nation would never permit; all Species of People (who had no Land Remora's to stay them) were equipping in order to transport themselves over, to share the Spanish Spoil. While these Preparations were making, the English Proclamations seasonably arrived at Jamaica, and in the other Islands to undeceive them. Notwithstanding which, feveral stole off the Island and went over, but these soon perceiving the Caledonian Infirmity, through their want of Provisions, were quickly weary, and bleft themfelves when they found an opportunity to fneak off again.

To this you may be apt to fay, That your Collony was sufficient a arm'd with the Company's power to emit what Declarations they thought conducive to their Interest; which I shall not deny whilst those Declarations were kept within your Collony's Dominion, but to publish or disperse them in the Plantations of another Nation, without that Governments leave, with a defign to drain them of their People (who are the Life of the American Collonies) is an act by the Law of Nations unwarrantable, and the dispersers of such are liable to be stigma-That this was the proper Fact and Deed of your Collony, is too well known to be denied, and that you wanted and expected Auxiliaries for those spare Buccaneer Pieces and Pistols (wherewith your Collony durst not trust the Indians) is too evident to be minc'd. Wherefore I am willing to refer it to your felf, had the English case been your Company's, whether or no you would have taken all the precautionary Measures possible to have secured your Collonies or Plantations.

But still, it's the greatest Injustice in the World, for your Company to shift the miscarriage from off your selves, and fasten it upon the English Government. If your Managers had not laid down infallible Measures to make it miscarry. why did they fend a Thousand and odd Men abroad to a Defert or Wilderness (which scarce produceth so many Roots, Fruits, or Grains of Corn as serve to keep the Souls and Bodies of the Natives together) with only five Months and a half Provisions? I know your Enquirer averrs, that twelve Months Provisions were fent. — Now the contrary is demonstrable by your Collonies quitting their Settlement in the eleventh Month, with only three Weeks Provisions left; notwithstanding they were supplied with 4 Sloops laden with Provisions from Jamaica (to wit, of Pilkinton, Sands twice, and Carver) and a Brigantine from New-England, besides what was faved of these Provisions by 200 and odd Turtle, of 2 or 300 weight a piece, which Sands and Pilkinton fish'd for

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for them, as likewise by the Death and Desertion of about 150 Men, besides those of Pincarton's Crew who were Prisoners at Carthagena. By this its plain, that Harris his Account was right; and every one who comes home agrees that it was through his means only the shortness of Provisions was sufpected and enquir'd into, and by him calculated before your Fleet was gone 4 days from Kircaldie Road, and thereby the Fleetorder'd to fo sharp Allowance, as to prolong the 5 months and a half to 9. You know that they were above 15 Weeks on their passage (by the Orders your private Committee had given them to stop at Madera and Crabb Island, to do Nothing:) And if they had not been reduc'd to this Allowance. they could not have staid so long on Darien, as to let the Jamaica Men hear of them, since 7 Weeks Provision would have been their utmost stock at their Landing; and confequently, you would have been disappointed of this part of your Project, in making the English Proclamations your Grievance, oc.

I fay, by the very first step of your Management you had decreed it to miscarry, or by putting your People upon a necessity of seeking and taking Sustenance where-ever they could find it, to fet them in a way to understand your meaning. At their departure your Managers promis'd that Veffels with Provisions should be with them by Christmas or New-years tide, and you know that it was the latter end of August (and full two months after your first Settlement was flown) before they arriv'd in Darien. You may perhaps, in Answer to this, say, That the Cargoe you sent out was sufficient to have sublisted them, had they found a Market, or if the Dolphin had not miscarried at Carthagena. You know as well as I, that the Cargo was improper for a West-India Trade (it being taken up from all forts of Tradesmen and Artificers of your Kingdom in lieu of their Subscriptions) and that several Sloops who had carried Provisions from Famaica to Darien return'd without breaking bulk by reason'

they

they could find no Marketable Goods to take in truck, except the spare small Arms, which could not be parted with. You know very well that the Boston Brigantine, rather than take your Goods, run the hazard of the Collonies Bills upon the Company, which were paid here at London, in August

1699.

It's known there has been abundance of pains taken to propogate the Notion of the Collonies being starv'd by the English Proclamations (the better to prepare the way for another, That Scotland can never expect to prosper whilst its under the same Head with Eng'and) though all those who come his ther, whether from Darien or the English Plantations, declare the contrary, and averr, That had the Collony been provided with either Money, Bills or Merchantable Goods it was impossible the English Proclamations could have him-

der'd the West Indians from supplying them.

One remarkable and convincing Instance of your Managers design to fasten the Darien Miscarriage, fas ant nefas, on the back of Old England, Ill give you in the following Narrative, which can be justified by invincible Circumstances and Proofs; - In January last when Captain Maclean (who commanded the Ship St. Andrew after Pennicook's and Campbell's Death) with one Captain Forbes, Commandant of the four Companies who made the second Expedition to Darien, as aforesaid, arrived here from Jamaica, went forthwith to the two Scots Secretaries of State, to give them an account of their first and second Disasters; the first being occasioned by their want of Provisions and the Spanish Preparations against them, and the other by Skipper Jamison's Vessel being burnt (by some Brandy's taking fire, as the Skipper faid) wherein was their fix months store for the 300 Men they carried over. Both the Secretaries askt these Gentlemen if they thought the English Proclamations were the occasion of their wanting Provisions, to which they answer'd Negaeive. My Lord Seafield told them that one Harris (who had been with them in their first Expedition to Darien) had written a Book against the Company's Management, and the Darien Project, which he recommended to them to perufe, and give their Opinion of it. To which they answer'd, that they had met with it on the Road from Deal, and had read it. Forbes, not being in the first Expedition, was not so qualified to judge of it as the other, but by the Journals he had feen of some Captains of that Expeditions hand-writing (who were dead) he believed the Darien Narrative to be Maclean answered, That as for the Companies Management in Holland and Hamburgh, it was before the time of his engaging in their Service, but as to the Darien part of it, he would take the Sacrament on the truth of it. Whilft these Gentlemen were at my Lord Carmichal's Lodging, some of the Companies Agents having notice, came thither, and would not part with them till they should see a certain Man of Quality newly arrived at London with the Scots Address (as it was term'd) to his Majesty. These Gentlemen accordingly waited on him, and having given him the fame account, they were told, That they must alter their Story, else it would confirm what Harris had faid, and break all the Me:fures they had taken to fasten the Collonies Miscarriage upon the English Proclamations; and this they must do for the Honour of the ancient Kingdom. They replied, That should they tell it otherwise, the contrary would be made appear by every one who came from Jamaica, whether English or Scots. Pains was taken on them to go immediately to Scotland, for should it be known they were in London, they would be call'd before the English Secretaries of State and examin'd. They answer'd, That they could not go till the Ship, wherein their Baggage was, came round from the Downes. Then they were defired to keep close, and if the English Secretaries should send for them, to avoid it. During 3 or 4 days this Man of Quality either plied Maclean by himself or others to alter his Story, (as for Forbes Forbes he was not so material a Man for their purpose, by reason he was not in the first expedition, and only staid ab ut Three Weeks with his Men at Darien) but to no purpose, and at last being importun'd by several Messages, sent him word in short and Highland terms, that he would not be seduc'd to tell such an untruth for the best Lord in Christendom: and so beg'd, that he would not importune

him any more on that Head.

In the mean time, one Lieutenant Stuart and another Seralition, who came over in the same Ship, Arriv'd in Town. These the Companies Agents fastn'd, coop'd them up close, and would not suffer them to see any Body (nay, not Maclean nor Forbes) till having taught them their Lesson, they. fent them fairly out of Town for Edinburgh, to counterballance the other two; tho' their evidence does not fignific a Button to the matter in hand, by reason these were of the fecond expedition, and were not capable of vouching whe. ther the English Proclamations stary'd the Colony or no. But if they could be of use to serve the Companies Interest, why did not the Man of Quality introduce them, or cause them to be introduc'd to his Majesty, to justify what the Company advanc'd, which besides a show of Candour and Fairness, would have been very important at that Instant. But these Raw Youths, being but indifferently grounded in their Principles, it was rather thought convenient to fend them to the Companies College, where they would be better instructed and improved in their Knowledge.

As for Maclean, fince he could not be wrought upon fairly, there was another Method taken. The Man of Quality dissembled his indignation for a day or two, till he persuaded Maclean to show him his Accompts of Disbursements at Jamaica, towards Victualling the St. Andrew's Men, &c. Maclean not suspecting any thing, innocently gave him the Accompt, where on one side he charged himself with 650%.

of the Companies Money, which he had receiv'd from Mr. Jenkins the Naval Officer in Jamaica, and on the contrary page show'd how he had disburs'd it, with Vouchers,

and per Ballance brought the Company in Debtor.

Maclean was defired to fign his Accompt, which he did with as much simplicity as he show'd it, being told that care should be taken to transmit it to the Company. - Next day he was Arrested at the Company's instance in an Action of 650%. The defign of this Project was twofold; first, his being in a strange Country and without Money, it was thought he could not find Bail, and rather than go to Frison he might be brought to terms. The fecond was absolutely necessary if the first fail'd, for by the News being spread over Scotland that he was Arrested and in Prison in London for a great Sum (whereof he had cheated the Company) his Reputation would be thereby ruin'd, and confequently no Credit given to any thing he should fay. Nay, this Stratagem succeeded so well, that you know it to be still currently believ'd in Scotland that he has 4000 l. of the Company's Money; tho', if the truth were known, the poor Gentlemen cannot command 5 l. in the World, but is oblig'd to some old Friends here for his Subsistance. As for the 650 l. Action, after the Company's Agents had made him spend some Money in Chancery-Lane to find out his Prosecutor, and Cause of Action, he was at last discharged by the Lord Chief Tustice Holt, no Person appearing with any reasonable Plea against him. Thus you see that your Arch-Managers stickle at nothing to propagate their Story, and to advance their Defigns: Which I should be unwilling to instance here in so plain terms ad hominem, if the unfair measures these Gentlemen are taking to misrepresent England's procedure, as well as that of your Calledonian Collony, to the honourable Gentlemen who represent the People of your Nation, were not of dangerous consequence not only to your Company's Affairs, but to the Peace of the Nation. But (33)

But after all, why should you charge the English with the Miscarriage of your Collony, since all the part they acted in it was in not acting at all, which is as much as to fay, that it was for want of English Affistance your Collony quitted Darien? Fray, what did you gather from the English Opposition to your Subscriptions in Europe, to depend upon their Affistance in America, where you were so vigorously setting up to rival her Trade, and depopulate her Plantations by your clandestine Declarations? Why did you after ? Years Preparations leave it to any thing but Fate to crush your Project? Or what did you see in the Parliament of England's Address (of the Year 1695) to his Majesty, to leave the Success or Miscarriage of your Project to the disposal of an Engl lish American Governor, who is accountable to this Nation for what he does, especially in an Affair which might have involv'd England in an unnecessary War with Spain? It appears to be but an indifferently manag'd part of the Project, what ever it might be of the Intrigue, neither do I know what it fmells most on.

So much then for these three Articles of the English Proceed dure, which I hope will be sufficient to convince you that in the first and last they acted nothing but what they might legally do in their own Dominions, and in the second at Hamburgh they only stood up in support of their own Interest (which by the daily practice of all Nations is legal) and if Sir Paul Rycaut in his Memorial call'd Paterson, Smith, and the other three Deputies of your Company, private Subjects, who had no Credentials from his Majesty for what they did, was because these Projectors went to Hamburgh without their Errand, and had nothing to show from either King or Nation of Scotland to support their Character, but a bundle of French and Dutch Copies of the Act, which neither Sir Paul nor the Hamburgh Senate were obliged to know. So that if the Interest of one or two of your Arch-Managers be so prevailing with your Company, as to hook you so far into their Intrigue,

trigue, and make you join with them in misrepresenting the English procedure to your High Court of Parliament, as an invasion on the Independancy and Sovereignty of your Kingdom, it is not to be believed that that great and high Court of Justice and Honour will proceed to such a Determination, unless by the Artistice of the foresaid Arch-Managers, their Darien Evidences should vouch more of the English Proceedings than what's true.

The next thing I come to is (fince nothing can be relied on what the Writing Supporters of your Company fay of your Project) is to enquire into your Collonies procedure at Darien, and thereby try what may honeftly be gathered out of it; to know what England, Holland, and the Hans Towns had to trust to, should they have intangled their Interest or

Money with yours.

Your Men having landed on Darien in the beginning of November 1698, on a Peninsula (about two miles and half long, with a Lagoon on the infide of it fit to hold fome hundred fail of Ships) in the Centre of the Spanish Dominions, having the Ciries of Carthagena and Portobello on each hand, Panama and Saneta Maria at their back, and the Garrison of Tubaconti about 7 Leagues * distant, began to fortifie the extream fandy point of the Peninsula (which contained about 30 or 40 Acres of Ground, and fronted the Harbours mouth, which was above a mile over) by making a Ditch to bring the Sea round them, and a Breast-work of fuch brittle Earth as that Country affords, and Stakes, to defend them against the Spaniards, who they were inform'd by the Indians would not fuffer them to fit peaceably there. These poor Men who were design'd for Souldiers or Flanters, finding themselves mistaken in their golden Hopes, and no. appearance of any thing but felling huge Trees, and very shrimp allowance of Victuals (and those very bad) foon

^{*} Harris fays 11 or 12, but by the report of those who are come home since, and have trod the ground, it is not 7 in a streight Line.

wearied

wearied of the Enterprize; and before they were a full month upon the Place, several deletted, some by Land towards the Spaniard, and others lurk'd in the Woods till they had an opportunity to transport themselves by Water to Jaimaca.

These nightly Desertions, it seems, oblig'd the Council of the Collony to keep them in heart by telling that it would not be long e'er they should be provided with better Quarters, and that the Spaniards at Carthagena and Panama were making preparations to attack them. This ferv'd for fome time to animate the People, and make them work vigo oully on their Breast-work and Platform, or Sconce call'd Fort St. Andrew (which they mounted with 16 Guns, tho' the longest and best in Europe could not defend the Harbours Mouth, it was fo wide, and this scrv'd to divert them for the nirst two months. About Christmas there was a noise spread that the Spaniards were marching to attack them, which prov'd a milfake, and only ferv'd to fill all the Packets which came thence the 28th. of December for Europe with the Golden Booty every one expected by the Spaniards making a breach of the Peace, which by these Letters they all greedily long'd tor, as if they had little else to depend upon.

This News evaporating again in the month of January, it was thought needful to keep up the Mens Spirits with a device the Council had to decoy the Spaniards into a breach of the Peace (as they call it) by fending one of the Ships Longboats with the Company's Colours along the ships Longboats with the Colong along the ships Longboats with the Spaniards offer'd any Violence either by ships at them or otherwise, they were to receive it, and sly to the Collony, and thereupon the breach of I eace was to be founded. In the mean time it was determin'd that the Colonies Tender (a Vessel about 50 or 60 Tons) should be dispatch'd to the Windward Islands, in order to disperse the Collonies Declarations amongs the

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English

English and French, and do some other Business under pretence of demanding Wood and Water at each of those Islands; and in their way thither to dispose of a Cargo (which was sorted and sitted up for them) amongst the Spaniards to

Windward of Carthagena.

The Councils forelaid Device was not put in practice, by reason they were inform'd that a fairer Opportunity offer'd; which was this, on the 4th, of February they were told by some of their Indian Friends, that some Spaniards, to the number of 26, had employed them to conduct them to some advantageous Place, whence they could fee the Scots Collony An extraordinary Council being call'd, the refult thereof was, That Capt. Montgomrie (Preses for the Week) should with an 100 select Men go under the guide of those Indians in quest of the Spaniards. This Order was forthwith put in Execution; and after that Party had spent some part of two days and a night in the search, found them lodg'd on the Bank of a small River which was fordable. So soon as the Indians espied them they gave a shout, and pointed to your Caledonians where they lay, at which your People taking the alarm, were without either order or form going to attack them with Sword in hand, when a discreet old Officer. bid them halt, and not be so precipitate, lest the Indians defign should prove a Spanish decoy; but another, more zealous, drew a Pistol from off his Belt, telling him, that if he offer'd to play such another Trick there as he did in Flanders, he would shoot him thro' the Head; at which they rush'd into the River upon the attack, and were received by a volley of the Spaniards Shot, whereby 3 of your Men were killed, and 14 wounded. The Spaniards not being able to resist so unequal a force, threw down their Arms, and made the best of their way towards Tubaconti, to the Walls whereof they were purfued fo near that some of your Men lost themselves, and never recover'd their way again till they were in the Heart of some Spanish Garrisons. You You know that this Scuffe was the first Interview or Communication, directly or indirectly, between your Collony and the Spaniards, and hereupon your Caledonian Council

judg'd it sufficient to found the breach of Peace; which with the News, that arrived in a week afterwards, of Counsellor Pincarton's Disaster at Carthagena, confirm'd them sully in the Justice of their Warlike Resolves: Whereupon Commissions of Reprisal were instantly issu'd out to Ephraim Pilkinton and — Sands, Masters of those Jamaica Sloops (which Turtl'd for your Collony) by vertue whereof they rang'd along the Teleu, Carthagena and Portobello Ports,

An inlifferent way of wooing the Spaniards into a humour of Irade.

Rear Admiral Bembo has an au henrick Copy of Pilkinton's Commission.

fnapping up every Spanish thing that came in their way, whether Shallops, Periaga's, Barcalonga's, or Fisherboats, and sometimes shar'd 2 or 300 Pieces of Eight a Man (tho' little thereof came into your Collony's Treasury); nay, in convenient places they landed (particularly at Teleu) and plunder'd the Fishing Villages of their Tackling: And are at this very time, by vertue of the same Commissions, join'd with other Buccaneers (under your Colours and Umbrage) ranging along the Cuba Shore, and plundring all Vessels paffing too and again from the Havana.

This Tubaconti Scusse, and the Detention of the Dolphin's Crew at Carthagena being the only ground of your Quarrel and Reprisals, I'll crave leave to dive a little into it, and try what relation it bore to your Project, and afterwards enquire

into the Justice of it.

That I may give Paterson fair play herein, I'll believe that an East-India and China Trade (by the short way of this Isthmus) was one part of the Project, and by making Caledonia a Free Port and Mart, a private Trade with the Spaniards and other European Plantations was the other; (as for the Gold Mines and Diamonds, I'll suppose him so honest that it was only given out as a blind.) Now admitting your Settle-

G

ment on that Peninsula to have been legal, it was impossible for Paterson to carry on this Trade till once he were Master of the Road and Country over to the Southfide of the Ishmus (as also of Tubaconti which lay in the way, Sancta Maria or Panama, with all the smaller places on the South-Sea Shore. which are in immediate actual Possession and Occupation of the Spaniards) neither could any of those be obtain'd unless by picking a quarrel with them he wrested so much of their Country out of their hands as he thought necessary for his purpose; and thus by the terrour and force of Long Buccaneer Pieces to hector them into a compliance of Trade. That an East-India Trade and a Spanish one were the groundwork of his Project (as by the Caledonian Declarations, and his Eminency's Letter to Boston appears) there's no room left to doubt; and that either of these were impracticable without the dint and awe of Arms, I believe no Man who

knows any thing of America will question.

If you should allege that these are only Chimera's and groundless Suppositions of my own Brain, and that Paterson did not go to Darien with a premeditated design to pick a quarrel with the Spaniards, I shall only defire you'll please to folve the following Postulatum's, and bring all the Artificial or Inartificial Arguments, that either Ferg - nor Pater for can furnish you with to help you out. First, What occasion had you to hook the Interest of several Nations into your Project? 2d. After you had got so large an Act, with the King and Parliament of Scotland to stand by and protect you from all Injuries, what occasion had you to throw away near 70000 L. upon fuch huge and warlike Ships and Naval Stores, when so many Fly-boats, of quarter the Charge, and fitter either for Transporting Men, Provisions, Goods or Materials for a Collony, would have answer'd an honest end? 3dly, What did you mean by carrying over almost three times as many Fire Arms as Men, with Ammunition in proportion? It could not be for a Market, because your Collony refuled

refus'd to dispose of any of these, tho' they were at the point of Starving. 4thly, What did you mean by dispersing your Declarations clandestinely over the English and French Plantations? It could not be to invite them to Trade with you, because you had as good as nothing to sell. 5thly, For what end did you want Men from the English and French Collonies? Was it to fell Trees and clear Ground? These had enough at home; Besides, that was a work fit for Negroes and other Servants, and not for Men who were not used to weild the Hoe. 6thly, Why were you incens'd at the English Proclamations (if it was not on the score of this Disappointment) fince in spite of them, several Sloops brought you more Provisions than your Collony could purchase? All Europeans who have fettl'd Plantations in America hitherto have taken care and guarded against Foreigners being concern'd in them (except those few Vagi upon St. Thomas's,) and you are angry because no Body will join with you, and share your Gains. 7thly, If the Spaniards had affronted you by endeavouring to peep at-your Collony, or admit they had attack'd you on that which you reckon'd your own Ground, and killed you 2 or 3 Men, what damage could you pretend to feek Reprisal? Could you not have hang'd Don Domingo de la Rada, and the other Spanish Prisoners you took, for your Reprifal? Or must nothing less than Portobello, Sancta Maria and Panama satisfie you? Though his Majesty and the Parliament empower'd you by a Clause of your Act, to make Reprifal in cases of Injuries done to you, yet by the Treaties betwixt Great Britain and Spain (to which all municipal Acts owe a subordinate descrence) you were not at your own hand immediately to do it, but to demand Satisfaction in a fair way; and in case Justice were deny'd, or unreasonably delay'd, then you had liberty to take as much by force as in equity was the equivalent of your Damage. Perhaps you'll fay, That the making Prize of the Dolphin's Cargoe, which stranded at Carthagena, and detention of one Decia. of.

of your Counfellors, was a good Plea for more Reprifal than any of your Substitutes have as yet made, At the same rate there mayn't be enough in the Havana for you. I must put you in mind, that although you have the power of Reprifals, with the foresaid Limitations, yet you have no power to make War upon any European Prince his Majesty's Allie, nor to enter into any offensive or defensive Leagues with Indian Princes (as you call them) against any of these. Your power is only to enter into and conclude Treaties of Commerce with Governors of Provinces, Islands, &c. within the Verge of Asia, Africa, or America; and if the Deputies of your Company transgress these Rules, they are answerable for it to his Majesty, as he is for any of these Breaches to the Princes in Alliance with him. But still if the Condemnation of the Dolphin's Cargo will appear to be Legal, as also the Detention of her Crew justifiable, what ground will you have then for these Reprisals already made, or for demanding fatisfaction from the Cartholick King, as you feem to infinuate? You know that after the Tubaconti Scuffe on the 6th. of February 1693, the Spaniards were altogether passive, and offer'd no kind of Hostility till March 1700, when the Governor of Carthagena came before your Port and defired you to remove, which Fort St. Andrew did at the first angry word without firing a Gun, and gave him up the Indian * Princes to boot, both Temporal and Spiritual, as the Defender terms them.

* These Indians being Impail d alive for the Service they had done you at Tubaconti.

But to return to the Project again, and allow what is drawn from the Collony's proceedure to be Paterson's Arcanum, I must own that he was in the right to engage the Money, and consequently the Interests of what Nations he could, to support a bold Enterprize which no single Nation in Europe would have adventur'd on: And since this failed him (rather than let his Project perish) to invite all kinds of Buccaneers and loose Resugees to join him by such modest

Declarations as carried a meaning in them. — But as no transitory things are certain, so it was your Projector's mis-

fortune to be baulk'd in both, first by the European Opposition, and secondly by the English Prohibitions arriving unseasonably in America to encounter his Declarations. And (to add the greatest missortune of all) the shortness of your Provisions, which laid him and the Council

As he was once before in much such another Project, on the Isle of New Providence.

under a necessity not to wait till the Spaniards were ready to attack their Collony in form, but to lay hold on the first opportunity and occasion (how lame soever) to found a Breach upon.

Now that neither the Tubaconti Scusse, nor the Carthagena Detention, were sufficient Causes to ground a Quarrel and Reprisals upon, I shall demonstrate by what I have to offer.

First, When you landed on Darien, it's to be presumed. vou were Friends with all the World; you came thither partly to plant the Gospel, and partly to Trade. 2dly, By your Declarations, dated December 28. 1698 (near 6 Weeks before the Tubaconti Business) the people of all Nations, who did not blaspheme the Name of God, nor prophaned the Sabbath, where invited to your Collony, where they should be as Free as your felves. The Spaniards were no way excerted; they were your next Neighbours, and if 26 of these were coming towards you, either with a design to carry on a private Trade, or (to fay the worst on't) to view your Collony; by vertue of what Authority or Justice could you hinder them, fince they had never previously either affronted or offer'd you any Hostility? Or if you were afraid of them, why would not you have patience till they came and. attack'd you, and not by one precipitate stroke forestall your Market, and put your selves for ever in the Wrong? Twenty fix Spaniards, fure, could not have conquer'd you, and if you repuls'd them you would have had a fair shew

of a quarret. — But to leave your Settlement, and night and day to hunt for a handful of Men, (whose Nation had never offer'd you any offence, much less an hostile Act) over Woods, whose ground none of your Collony ever previously trode, and to attack them in their Quarters (though it had not been so near their Garrison) which by the very same Title, whereby you and your Clerks claim a Right to your Settlement, they were legally Masters

These Spaniards being in Possession of a Vacuum, and baving Pernostare'd more nights than one on the place. of, will by the Sentence of your own Mouth, and by the Judgment of all the World be reck-oned an Invasion, Assault, and Act of Hostility committed upon the Spaniards.

I come next to enquire into the Justice of the second Part of your Plea, to wit, the Dolphin

and her Crew's Detention at Carthagena; which you allege to be contrary to the 10th and 11th Articles of the Madrid Treaty, Anno 1670 By the Spaniards detaining Scots ir English as Prisoners, who are forc'd ashore by the Violence of a Storm or Shipwrack. And by the 14th. Article ditto, Which forbids Reprisals, except in case of denying or unreasonably delaying

Fustice.

One Story (they say) always stands good till another is heard. And it seems your Company have secur'd some of those who are return'd from Carthagena to tell the Story your way, and by your predomining Power have clinch'd the Tongues of others to the Roof of their Mouths, either by desaming and stissing the Credit of those who are not in your power, and threatning such as are, and enclined to speak the Truth, with publick Punishments; this appears by what you write in the Tail of your Letter, and that you design to Address the Parliament that such may be punish'd who unwarrantably deserted your Collony. Your three Counsellors Major Cunningham, Capt. Montgomrie, and Mr. Jollie must stand clear then (or be lou's at least); as for Harris, he had an honourable Discharge and Certificate sign'd by

the Caledonian Council, with the Collony's Great Seal affixed to it, by vertue whereof he recover'd his Wages in Doctors Commons. Your Complaint may indeed be admitted, but

it does not confift with the Justice and honour of so high a Court to punish men for leaving No Person in the the Service of Merchants, when they were only Volunteer's without any kind of Pay, and finding themselves frustrate of their ex-

expedition, being under Pav, except the Sea-faring Men.

pectation, (befides feeing nothing before them but Famine and Death, and not approving the Measures your Projector

was taking) took care of themselves.

It's true, the Honourable Gentlemen who represent the People of your Nation, as none of them were ever in Darien, (and have no particular account of that Country, or of the Catholick Kings propriety in it, that can be depended on, besides the Sense his Ma esty has of it) the Oaths and Evidence of fuch of your People, who have been there, is the greatest Light they have at present to direct their Judgment. And if that Honourable Court, acts according to those Informations and Depositions (none to the contrary appearing against them) the World would wrong them, should they entertain any unjust thoughts of them: Therefore it lies at your Door, Gentlemen of the Company, if through your Arts that Great Affembly is inform'd of more than what's

That the Managers of your Company, take more than ordinary pains in this (I don't mean such of you as sit in that Honourable House, by Reason I am confident that you no sooner. enter those Walls, than you leave interest and partiality at the Door, and Cloath your felves wholly with Justice) is ewident by the whole Threed of their procedure. 1. In their endeavouring viis & modis to fasten the miscarriage upon the Shoulders of England, and thereby to kindle Jealousies and Anim. sities between his Majesties good Subjects of both Nations. 2. By their delaying to pay those few

Men (your Sea-faring Servants) who have above a Year return'd from Darien, thereby to keep their Tongues in awe.

3. By the means they have used, and are still using, to invalidate and crush the evidence of those who differ from their Story, and tell matter of Fact.

4. By their caressing and giving hopes of reward to Vouchers on their side, and srightning the Tongues of others into a Palsie, who seem inclined

to differ from the former.

A particular instance of this, is visible to the World in Pincarton's Case, and the other Orkney Fellow. —— Graham, Masters Mate of the Dolphin, who you say are ready to give it under their Hands, that thro' Stress of Weather trey were forced into Carthagena; that they were condemn'd to Death, in Spain for no other Reason than their Sailing beyond the Canaries without the Catholick King's Leave, and that the Justiciary Court at Sivil denounc'd the D. of Hammilton, the Marq. of Tueddale, and the Earl of Panmure to have Forseited their Estates, and that the Subjects of Spain, may Legally seek and make reprisal upon any of these.

Because you averr that Pincarton and the Mate, are ready to give this under their Hands, and stand by it: I will not contradict you, but must tell you what I, as well as several other Persons here, heard from Pincarton's own Mouth about Three Months ago, when he arriv'd from Spain, as likewise from John Malloch Commander of the Dolphin, and from——— Livingston the Chyrurgion of her, who as yet have gone no surther than London, to crave their Wages

and Vouch.

About the latter end of January, the Dolphin Tender (a Vessel of 12 Guns, John Mallich Commander, and Councellor Ro. Pincarton Super Cargoe) Sailed from the Collony with a design to touch at Rio-la-hache and St. Martha, Spanish Ports, to Windward of Carthagena in order to dispose of their Cargoe; and thence to Barbadoes and other English and French Islands, where under the pretence of craving leave

to Wood and Water, they were to disperse their Declarations, and do some other business for the Collony. Having got about 16 or 18 Leagues to Windward of Carthagena their Vessel prov'd Leaky, which oblig'd them to turn Tail, and bear up for Caledonia again. As they had past Point Canon. (in their return) and open'd the Bay, and City of Carthagena, they spy'd a Sail betwixt them and the Shore, and intending to speak with her, while they stood in towards her, they

struck upon a funken Rock within fight of the City Walls, and beat fuch Remark, that if it had not a Hole in her Bottom, that they were oblig'd to run her ashore under those Walls to fave their Lives, - Whilft they were running her ashore, it was confulted and agreed to by all, that

been very fair Weather, and Smooth Water, the breach of such a Rock is to be seen some Miles distant - and that this ennervats the story of the stress of Weather.

they should tell the Spaniards, they were English Men belonging to Jamaica, and plying up to Windward, towards Barbadoes, till the Leakiness of their Vessel oblig'd them to bear up; and that Malloch and Pincarton should pass by borrow'd Names, least by their true ones, they should be difcover'd to belong to the Collony. (Mallochs Name was to be James Jamison, and Pincarton's, John Robertson) the Declarations and all other things that might discover them, were likewise thrown over-board, except a Packet of Letters from the Council to the Company, which - Neilson; Pincarton's Clerk, either defignedly or negligently kept in his Pocket, and which unluckily betray'd all. There was likewise a French-man Passenger on board (Lieutenant of Mounsier Vivie Thoma's Ship, which was. Cast away in the Caledonian Harbour) whom they were at some stand how to dispose off, but he Swearing Heartily, that he would not discover them, they gave him Leave to Land with them.

At their Landing (which was on the 5th of February, the Day before the Tubaconti Scuffle) they were kindly receiv'd by the Spaniards, upon the account of the English Colours

they had hoisted, when they threw away the Scotch: But afterwards upon suspicion (or some discovery of the French Lieutenant) Malloch was put by himself in one part of a Prison, and Pincarton in another, the rest of the Crew being put in together. Next day, the Governour with the Magistrates of the City, being conven'd, fent first for Malloch. whom they put to his Oath, to declare the Truth in answer to what he was to be ask't. The First Question they askt. was his Name? James Jamison quoth Malloch. 2. What Country-man he was? An Englishman. 3. From whence came he and whither was he bound? From Jamaica to Bar-4. Did not he belong to the Scots who had Landed on Darien? No. Then the Governour order'd the Letter

This Letter did not only discofecrets of the Collony, but parwit, to Trade with the Spaniard's at Rio-la hache or St. forefaid.

from the Council to the Company in Scotland, to be show'd him; but Malwer the vahole proceedings and loch would not know it. After some ticularly mention'd the design more Questions he was remov'd and of the Dolphia's Voyage, - to order'd to be Loaded with Irons. -Pincarton was fent for next, under the Maria, and so to proceed as a Name of John Robertson, and having taken his Oath, with a Resolution to stand by the Stuff, was told to take care

of his Soul, the Captain having already Damn'd his fairly. They acquainted him that the French Lieutenant had given them fufficient Information, and ask'd him if he knew that Letter, or any of the hands at it. The unexpected fight of this Letter, or Conscience flying in his Face, made him not only confess that one of the Subscribers was himself, but inform'd them of the minutest circumstances of the Collony, and the weakness of their Fortification. Pincarton for his fair discovery, was remanded to Prison, but afterwards kindly treated, and Malloch used like a Dog *. When Pincarton came from the Governour, he fent for Living from the

^{*} Malloch being in a strait betwixt 2 Oaths, one he had taken to the Company, and this he was taking against them, thought the first was most binding. Chy-

Chirurgeon, and bid him acquaint the Men that they need not deny any thing, the Frenchman and the Collony's Letter

having discover'd all.

. 6.7.3

There was but little Ceremony requifite to make the Goods Prize, for besides their coming in under false Colours, and denying their true Names, they were (abstract from the Darien Invasion) liable to the Lash of the 8th. Article of the Treaty 1670. Where it is positively stipulated, That the Subjects of his Britannick Majelly (ball not Sail unto the Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Creeks, Havens, &c. nor offer to carry on any kind of Commerce or Trade with the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty in America, &c. The Company will be apt to fay. That they had been in no Spanish Port, that in the strictest sense it can only be reckon'd a defign at most: And, as they were forc'd ashore by Shipwrack, they ought to have the benefit of the 10th. Article. --- As I don't pretend to the Niceties of Law in this Case, I am willing to leave it to the Civilians to determine, whether the Profecution of a Voyage is not Execution of the Defign in parte. Il 3-11-15 2 2 10 10 10 11 10 01 (10 11 1 10 11 11 11 11 11

Several Examples with relation to this might be adduc'd, but lest they should be rejected by the Gentlemen of your .Company as far fetch'd, and consequently impositions upon their good Sense and Understanding, I'll refresh their Memory with one which is within the reach of fome of their Knowledge. In March 1692, a Scotch Ship of Irwin, Brown Master, and Robert Murchy, (Bailiff of that Town) Owner and Supercargoe, was taken in the Bay of Biscaye by some Biscayers, brought into St. Sebastians and there Condemn'd as Prize, notwithstanding the Vessel had been in no French Port; had no French Goods on Board, but a lading of Coals, with Cockets from Scotland to St. Sebastians. -The true reason of her Condemnation was her being taken on the French side of the Bay, near Bell-Isle (which is not the direct Road from Scotland to St. Sebastians) and fome:

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for Wine and Brandy.——You may perhaps fay that the Case is different, there being War betwixt Scotland and France: but the Spaniards will reply, That by the Treaty betwixt the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain the Pæna is the same.

Pincarton, Malloch, Graham, and another were carried to Spain, were Try'd by a Justice Court at Sivil as Pirates (for passing the Canaries I can scarce believe) and Invaders of the Spanish Province of Darien. — They pleaded that they acted by Commission from an incorporated Company in Scotland, who had an Act of Parliament in their Favour, with the King's Letters Patent. To this a Letter fent from the Marquis of Canales to the President of that Court was read. certifying, that the King of Great Britain's Answer to the Spanish Memorial was, That it was without his Knowledge any of his Subjects went to Darien, and that he gave them no Commission to invade the Spanish Dominions .- They ask'd the Prisoners, Who were the chief Persons who sent them abroad on that defign, to which they answer'd, the Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Tweddale, and Earl of Panmure. Upon which it was the Opinion of the Court to inform the Catholick King with the Confession of the Prisoners; and since it appear'd that they had no Commission from their King to invade Darien, but from private Subjects; that his Catholick Malesty, by his Minister, might at the Court of Great Britain demand Satisfaction out of those Noblemens Estates. This appears to be the true proceedure of that Court; it being ridiculous to imagine that a Spanish Court of Judicatory would Condemn Men upon an old obsolete Act which has been revers'd long ago by the Treaties between all the Sea tradings Nations in Europe and Spain. Or. that an inferiour Court at Sivil would take upon them to forfeit the Subjects of other Princes .- But it's no wonder that Pincarton and his Companion forget and mistake the

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procedure of the Spanish Court, when they refused to go thank his Majesty for their Lives while they were in England, they either believing or being made to believe that the Company saved them; and if they should go near his Majesty on such an account, it would disoblige the Company.—Neither will these suffer themselves to be perswaded that it was through the King's intercession or mediation, but by the Company's Addresses to the King to demand them; notwithstanding there was no demand in the case, but meerly to his Majesty's Goodness, and the Catholick King's Mercy, they owe their Lives.—This is the second time Pincarton has slipt the Spanish Noose, let him take care of the third.

So much then for the ground of the Caledonian and Carthagenian War, where 500 Men died for one that was flain. -One thing I must add by way of Observation, that in his Eminency William Paterson's Letter to Boston in New-England, dated February the 18th. 1693. (cited in the Enquirer, p. 74.) there's not one Syllable mention'd of the Rupture betwixt the Spaniards and the Collony, notwithstanding both the aforesaid alleged Hostilities were committed 12 days before the date of the Letter. His words relating to the Spaniards are these, --- The Spaniards, as we can understand, are very much surprized and alarmed, and the more, that it comes as a Thunderclap upon them, having had no notice of us until three days after our Arrival. We have written to the President of Panama (a great mistake an't like your Eminence) giving him an account of our good and peaceable Intentions; and if that is not condescended to, we are ready for what else he pleases. The whole Letter deserves several Remarks, to expose his Eminence and his Project, which I shall forbear here, having made them fomewhere elfe, and which you may perhaps see, if you are not satisfied with the contents of this Letter. I only defire you to mind the difingenuity of this Paragraph, that notwithstanding the Tubaconti Scusse, and Dolphin's Detention, and the Councils giving out Reprifal ComCommissions, yet he talks of a good Understanding between the Collony and President of Panama.— The same President is now at London, land declares, That he never heard directly or indirectly, from the Collony; till the Tabacane. Business.—It's pity the Boston Printer of that Letter had not dated it the 18th of January, instead of February, and then his Eminency's Episse to the Governor of Panama might have passed for such another as Capt. Saukins sent hum in the Year 1681.

Sir, Having swell'd this Letter beyond what I design'd when I sat down to write, I intreat you'll excuse it, and is it does not carry that ennergy of Argument with it as the Subject merits, I hope you'll impute it to the weakness of the Casust, and not believe the Cause to be the worse because an indifferent Hand undertakes it.——it's my comfort that a good Face needs no Band, and I'm satisfied that the best one that Ferg—n can put on will not make him Bonie.

One Favour more I would ask, namely, Than you would wie your Interest with the other Gentlemen, of your Company to guard against Passion, Principius obstare & animum regere (that you mayn't misconstrue me) and not to surer is to take Root, for there's no greater fign of a Man's Reason being depraved or vitiated than when he turns Cholerick. It's much more glorious for a Man to own an Errour, than obstinately to stand in it. - Why mayn't you acknowledge that Paterson, Smith and Lodge (noted Impostors) your three Projectors, jointly and feverally cheated you, fince all the World, and your selves too, are sensible of it? If Paterfon's Project had been honest, without any design upon the Sucrify cultivated Country, your People would foon have left Caledonia of themselves. The Heavens certainly look down with a just Eve upon Mens Actions, and favour or thwart them according to the Juffice of their Intentions; seither Do you appear in any step you have made to Daries to have that the farest production is a local

had its Concurrence. I have no mind to enumerate the feveral Divine Reproofs or Cheffilements you have met with: they have been too plain and frequent either to be flighted or forgot. If you look upon them as calgal Accidents only. and your young Chaplains impute them to the profligate Crew you fent out, I am latisfied Mr. Sheels (if he is alive)

has a truer lense of them.

But still, if your Company are resolved to try their Fortune in Darien once more, why will not the Managers have a Month or two's patience to fee whether the D. of Anjou is univertally received King of Spain and the Indies ! So finall a time can break no squares, since you are not in such a readiness, at present, to transport Men and Materials. If your Sovereign acknowledges him to be the Catholick King. you'll quickly have an opportunity of demanding Satisfaction: And you know that by the Treaties betwixt Great Bri. tain and Spain) (and likewise by your own Dostrine) you are not to make Reprifal without that preliminary Ceremony, and his denying or unreatemably delaying fuffice. -You cannot tell but the Government of that Nation will advance better Proofs for their Thile to Darien, than what you have to shew against it.

On the other hand, if your Sovereign does not acknowledge that Prince King of Spain, it's a Pound to a Penny, but you'll quickly have a Title good enough, to far better Stitlements in America than that of Nova Scores, I mean Caledonia where there's nothing to be had but had Labour, Sweat Hungry Bellies and Shallow Graves: And where Pillingage no People of the World will be at the pares to Settle, except your Company, who may do it more out of wilfulness think any other Policy, --- As for the empty Node fome of your Partizans make, that if you had been incouraged and Supported in your Davier Collony, you might now have been a good Thorn in the Spaniards fide. To this I answer, first, that if either the K of Spain had lived, or

The Succession any other way disposed on, than now it is, No single Nation in Europe, would have adventur'd to support you. 2. As it is, the Creolians from Jamaica alone (besides what will be ready for the March from the other English Plantations) are able to do more Execution and Feats, upon the American Spaniards, than some Thousands more than your Company are able to send out are capable of; without offering any disparagement to the Bravery of your Men

in Europe.

To Conclude, if you are resolv'd to vindicate your Darien procedure, I shall offer you the following advices -- 1. For the sake of Truth, and for the Reputation of your Board, not to Brow-beat and Frighten fuch People out of their Senses, as are inclin'd to declare the Naked Truth, or lay the same before your High Court of Parliament, 2. Not to fear that any other Nation will Settle on the Vestige of your Fort St. Andrew, or snap up your Collony. 3. Not to diffuse needless Fears and Jealousies amongst his Majesties good Subjects, as if the English had endeavoured to invade the independancy and Sovereignty of your Nation; or that they want to reduce you to a Province. There's no fuch thought in any English-man's Breast, nor would any but Mad Men think it's their Interest to Conquer you. -- Verbum sapienti sufficit. 4. Not to believe, that the English take any illegal Measures to support their own Interest and Trade, either abroad or in their Collonies. 5. Not to imagine that the opposition they have made to your Subscriptions at Hamburgh, was an invasion upon the Liberties of your Nation; or that they obstructed the Execution of your Act, while you Traded to Asia, A/rica and America on your own Nations Bottom. 6. Not to Frighten and upbraid Old-England in all your Pamphlets, with a Fact which I dare fay they will not do again, to wit, in Sacrificing the E. of Strafford, and Arch-Bishop Land, to the Scots Covenanters. Those who flatter themselves, that their intestin Convulsions may reduce them to such a Compliance, may find themselves missaken in their Politicks. Let such Libellers remember, that the Covenanting Ring-leaders and Instruments thereof paid for it with a witness. I don't care to refresh your Memory with Names, Quia quas meruit Pænas jam dedit illud opus; being no way inclin'd by ripping up Old Sores to revive Animosities between the good Subjects of both Nations. 7. As you have a large Act with great Privileges and Immunities to Trade to the foremention'd parts, and

Only vid. Baker's con inued Chron. p. 492. and compare the 37 and 39 page of the Darien Defender together nicely, and mind how he foams at the mouth at Oliver's Ingratitude.

make Settlements in such places as you think fit, (and don't belong to other Princes in Amity with yours) go on in God's Name and prosper, but don't touch England so near the quick as to draw in Foreigners to rival her Trade, and that under her Wing. I wish some expedient could be thought on to remove that Jealousie, whereby England may have no just reason to oppose the Execution of your Act any where. 8. Not to give ear or be seduced by some private defigning Persons who have a different Game in Chace than that of Darien, or the Nations Happiness; nor believe that Old England can by any Foreign Accident be so debas'd, as to be capable of dishonourable Condescentions. They are older both in Wisdom and Grace than they were in the Civil Wars; and there is not that room now (praise to Heaven) for private Seditious Incendiaries which was in those Days; the Solemn League and Covenant being then the WORD, whereas it's only Darien now for want of a better.

Sir, If you can find any thing in the Premisses that will not stand the test of Argument, Reason or Truth, I shall be glad to hear from you, and I'll either own my Errour, or endeavour to convince you further. You need not be afraid that what you offer will be supprest whilst you don't impeach and threaten Governments; which your Darien Authors

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thors hitherto fo generally affect, either out of Vanity to be reckon'd bold daring Blades, or from a truer Reason, to wit, that by the Governments suppressing their Performance, the Infirmity thereof be shaded from the Judicious: Tho this advice is not, nor cannot be so properly directed to you as to your Darien Priends, to whom pray remember,

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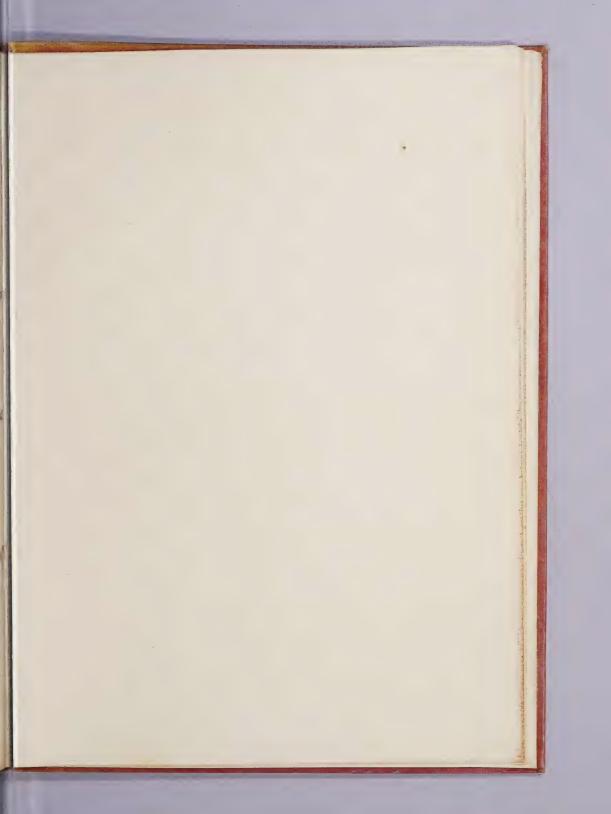
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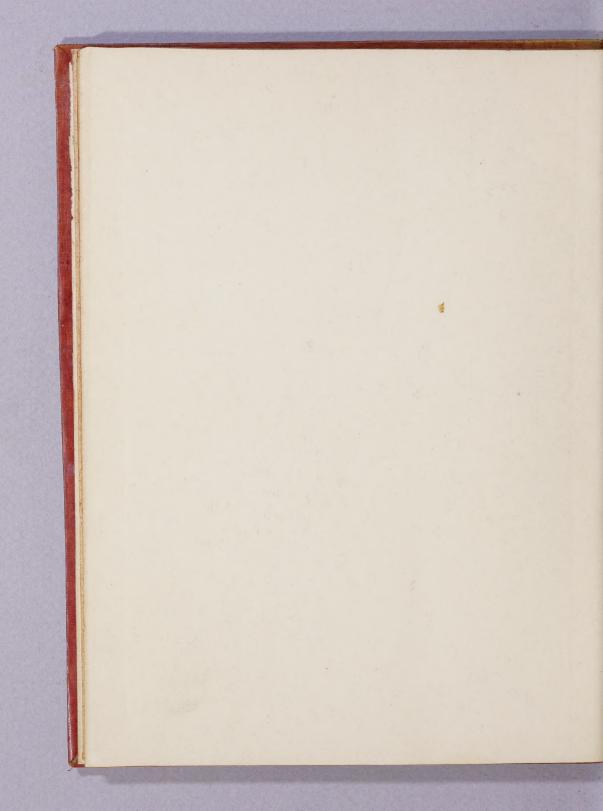
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